The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,613.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. 1789.

TO BE LENT,

At the Term of Martinmas next,

FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, on Heritable Security, and in one Sum. Apply to Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet.

PEWTER WORK.

JAMES WRIGHT, Pewterer, Cowgate-head, Edinburgh, informs the Public and his Friends, That he makes and sells the following articles, wholesale and retail, viz.

Candle-moulds all sizes, or repairs them.
Table Spoons of different sizes.
Soup, Tureen, and Punch Ladles.
Tea & Childrens Spoons, different sizes.
Porter Pots, with or without glass bottoms.
Leads and Meals for Damask Weavers.

Also makes the following articles in imitation of SILVER:

Sacrament Cups and Flaggons.—Vase Tea-pots and Flats. Vase Sugar-bowls and Cream-pots.—Sugar-bowls, Cream-pots, and Salts with feet.—Tea & Table Spoons; Tureen & punch Ladles; Sign Watches for watchmakers windows, &c.

The Candle Moulds, which were first made in Scotland by his father many years ago, he has now so much improved, that they have been found, upon trial, to be preferable to any brought from England. *Commissions punctually unfavored.*

CYPRUS WINE FOR SALE.

A Quantity of CYPRUS WINE in bottles, to be Sold by public roup, at the Warehouse of *Mr Robert Brunton*, foot of the Tolbooth Wynd, Leith, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock afternoon; to be disposed of in such quantities as shall be agreeable to the bidders.

OAK AND FIR TIMBER, &c.

To be SOLD by public auction, upon Tursday the 17th current,

THE CARGOES of the COUNTESS of SUTHERLAND from Liebaw, and of the VENUS, Capt. Normand, from Memel, consisting of a considerable quantity of Oak and Fir Timber, Plank of both kinds, Pipe and Barrel Staves, with a few tons of Flax and Hemp.

The roup will begin with the staves, flax, and hemp, at eleven o'clock precisely, within the Warehouse of Allan, Steuart, and Co. where these goods may be seen any time betwixt and the day of sale.—The timber and plank, lying in Mr Learmonth's Yard, will be sold there immediately after the others. LEITH, Sep. 3. 1789.

FLAX MANUFACTURED AND SOLD.

ROBERT BIGGAR, Flax Merchant, Buccleugh Street, Edinburgh, late of the house of John and Walter Biggar and Co. Linen Manufacturers at Sciennes, near Edinburgh, hereby respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has commenced business in Manufacturing Flax for Sale, and is provided with a large Stock of superior quality, and imported lately from Rotterdam, and picked out by a person sent on purpose. Those who employ him, may therefore depend on being served in the best manner, and on the easiest terms.

To accommodate his Friends, they can also be supplied with Dresst Flax of his manufacturing, at the following places, on the same terms as at his Warehouse, Buccleugh Street, Edinburgh, viz.

Mr Robert Milne, flax-dresser, Crofscausey,
* Mr John Burns, flax-dresser, Edinburgh,
* Mr John M'Farlane, Pleasance,
Mr George Norrie [illegible]
Mr James Wyllie, baker in Mid Calder,
* Mr Thomson, stampmaster, Lanark,
* Mr John Broomlie, weaver in Larkhall, near Hamilton,
* Mr James Hardie, weaver in Dunse,
Mr James Hall flax-dresser, Peebles,
* Mr James Carstairs weaver in Dalkeith,
* Mr Thomas Wright, Dalhousie,
* Mrs Janet Cuming, Lasswade.
Mr George Kellie merchant in Dunbar,
Mr John Melvine weaver in Kirkliston,—and
* Mr William Scott, weaver in Fisherrow.

Those marked thus * both sell flax on his account, as above, and also give out the same kinds of flax to spin as he furnishes his friends and the public with, from 9 d. to 4s. per lib.

N. B. For their further accommodation, he will open shop in that large commodious ware-room, (the 15th October next,) presently possessed by Mr William Braidwood, ironmonger, being the first shop west of Heriot's Entry, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, where orders and commissions from the country will be punctually answered.

☞ The highest prices given for spinning good Linen Yarn.

AN EXHIBITION OF CAPITAL PAINTINGS.

IS opened at the *Cooper's Hall, King Street, Bristol*, and may be viewed every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon, prior to the 28th day of September curt. when they will be sold by auction.

This superb collection of valuable pictures consists of the works of the most eminent masters of the Roman, Venetian, Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools—was lately the property of different Noblemen and Gentlemen, and includes that well-known ancient collection from Abbot's Leigh Court, late the property of the Hon. Mr Trenchard, secretary to Queen Ann, and author of the *Independant Whig*; amongst which are upwards of one hundred undoubted original pictures.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

JAMES BUTLER Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail on the 17th of September inst.

This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master at the ship, or to Andrew Cassels, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

A SLOOP FOR SALE,

AND

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Trades Hall of Dundee, upon Wednesday the 30th day of September current,

The SLOOP JEAN of DUNDEE,

ROBERT SCOTT Master,

Presently lying in that harbour. The vessel measures 67 tons, is in good condition, and well found in all kinds of materials, a good part of which are quite new. The articlos of roup, and inventary to be seen in the hands of William Walker writer in Dundee.

The said Robert Scott having lately executed a disposition to his whole effects in favours of Mr Walter Wemyss merchant in Dundee, in trust, for behoof of his creditors, it is requested, that all those to whom he is indebted will immediately lodge their claims and affidavits on the verity thereof, with Mr Wemyss or the said William Walker.

Dundee, Sept. 12. 1789.

IN THE PRESS,

And before the sitting down of Dr BLACK's *Class will be Published,*

A

TRANSLATION OF THE LAST PARIS EDITION,

In Five Volumes Octavo—of

M. FOURCROY's ELEMENTS

OF

NATURAL HISTORY & CHEMISTRY.

THE TRANSLATION TO BE COMPRISED IN

Three Thick Octavo Volumes.

*** In this New Edition, M. Fourcroy has greatly altered and improved the plan of his work as it appeared in the former editions—exhibited a much more accurate comparative view of the Phlogistic and Antiphlogistic Theories—and in consequence of having himself embraced the latter of these theories, he has also adopted a new Nomenclature, formed upon its principles by him and some other respectable French Chemists. He at the same time, however, takes care to give, thro' the whole of the work, the ancient, together with the newly-invented names, of the different substances; and in the end of the work, the modern and the ancient Nomenclatures are exhibited together in comparative tables; so that he who is acquainted with the one may easily make himself master of the other, and distinguish which is likely to be most advantageous to the Student of Chemistry and the Apothecary.

At the same Time will be Published,

In one volume 8vo. same size as the above,

And sold either with the above Work, or separately,

THE FIRST AND ELEMENTARY PART OF

A TREATISE ON THE ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY,

BY M. LAVOISIER.

*** The design of this work, too, is to explain and support the Antiphlogistic System, which owes its origin to experiments made by M. Lavoisier. M. Fourcroy is indeed so able an advocate, and has entered so fully into the cause which he has undertaken to defend, that the student who has studied his work may be satisfied that he has acquired the most complete and accurate information on the subjects. But as Lavoisier is the Newton of this system, perhaps of the science of Chemistry—as we are naturally disposed to listen rather to a man's own account of his discoveries, than to an account of them by another—and as M. Lavoisier's work unites, in an eminent degree, brevity with perspicuous elegance, and unfolds the elements of the science in a new, and, perhaps, an happier mode of arrangement—the Publisher hopes that the Lovers of Chemistry will be no less pleased to see Lavoisier in an English dress, than their old acquaintance Fourcroy.

These works are translated by the same Gentleman, and from us they will meet with a favourable reception from the Public.

Printed for CHARLES ELLIOT, Edinburgh, and for ELLIOT and KAY, No. 332, Strand, London—by whom, about the same time, will be published, the First Part, in Quarto, of

A NEW DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY;

to which is prefixed a Preface, containing animadversions on the Antiphlogistic System and the New French Nomenclature.—This New System of Chemistry, as it is called, is also pretty fully considered in several of the articles comprised in the first part of the work—By JAMES KEIR, Esq. F.R.S and A.S.

PERTH ACADEMY.

THE Academy meets, as usual, the 1st of October, and it is entreated, that students would enter at the begining of the month, as they all go on in one class.

The studies of the Academy are chiefly directed towards Accounts of every kind, the various branches of the Mathematics, and Philosophy; but, besides these, many other parts of learning are explained.

It requires two years to complete the course, but any student may attend the first year without attending the second.

French, Writing, and Drawing, are taught by able and di[illegible]

MR GIBSON, master of the Academy, has good accommodation for young Gentlemen, whom he boards in his family, and superintends, at the rate of six guineas per quarter.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On Wednesday the 23d September current, there will be exposed to public roup at LOGIE, near Dundee,

A Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mounted beds, bedding, tables, chairs, grates, with a great variety of kitchen furniture; brewing looms, and a number of other articles The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all be sold off.

N.B. The house of LOGIE to be LET with or without ground, as will be more particularly advertised.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 17th day of September current,

THE whole FURNITURE of that large house at REDBRAES, lately possessed by Sir Hugh Crawfurd, Bart.

They consist of a large assortment of all kinds of Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Kitchen Furniture, such as peir and chimney glasses both large and small, mahogany drawers, tables, chairs, &c. ornamental and other china; musical and other clocks; an excellent chamber organ of Pilnes, guitar, mandaline, a pianoforte, &c. telescope, and microscope, two twelve-inch globes, and various articles of household furtniture too tedious to mention.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold off.

COUNTY LOUTH, IRELAND.

A BANKRUPT's SALE.

By Order of the ASSIGNEES of JER. VICKERS & CO. To be SOLD by Auction, by PAT. MARSH, at the Royal Exchange of the city of Dublin, on Thursday the 8th of October 1789, at two o'clock,

TWO THIRDS, undivided Shares, of an extensive and profitable MANUFACTORY of MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c. situated within one mile and a half of Dundalk, (a good sea-port) in a delightful valley, on the banks of a beautiful river, and in the heart of one of the most fertile and industrious counties in Ireland. The Dwelling-house, the Houses for Manufacturers, Boiling-house, Warehouse, Office, Drying-house, Calender, and Finishing house, are nearly new, mostly slated, in perfect order, and actually employed. The bleaching grounds are extensive and convenient. The resident tradesmen pay more than the yearly rent.

In order to prove the trade highly productive, it is necessary to mention, that the original stock was 6000 l. and, on the last settlement of accounts, (which is to be made every first day of January), the capital amounted to 10,400 l. after deducing all expences, bad debts, &c.

The partnership was first formed in May 1784, for seven years, at the expiration of which (should any of the partners wish to retire) the buildings, looms, (of which there are eighty-six), machinery, &c. are to be fairly valued, and paid for by the remaining Partners.

The chief article manufactured is amply protected by high duties on its importation; and the Parliament of Ireland grants a bounty on all that is manufactured here.

On examination it will be found (in proportion to its extent) as profitable, and in every respect as well circumstanced, as any in either kingdom.

It will positively be sold the above day, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Further particulars may be known, and every information given, by applying to Alan Bellingham, Esq; or Mr Francis Bennett, assignees; or Mr Pat. Marsh.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4. 1789.

FOR SALE,

In any quantity,

CANDLES of all kinds, of the best quality. Also, Genuine London Porter and Strong Beer, of superior quality, of different ages and flavours, bottled, or in hogsheads or half-hogsheads, at Robert Johnston's, No. 42. North Bridge Street.

Where, as usual, may be had,

Teas, Sugars, Wines, Spirits, Fine Honey, Fruits, other Groceries, and Confections.

N. B. Best Battle Gun Powder; Patent Shot and Flints.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome Strong-made BLACK MARE, rising eight, above the Galloway size, sound and free of blemish, in good order, and goes remarkably well. Price 14 l. 14 s.

To be seen in Smith's stables. Not to be repeated.

Pittenweem, September 11. 1789.

THIS day the Public School here was examined, when the Scholars in the several Classes acquitted themselves in such a manner as to merit the approbation of the Company assembled, and to reflect honour and credit on the Teacher. We account it a tribute due to Mr VESSIE to give this public testimony of his successful method of [illegible] instruction to his pupils in general, and particularly in making the latter speedily well acquainted with the elementary principles of that language. GAVIN HOGG,
JOHN SMITH,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
ALEX. WILKIE, } Bailies.
JAMES NAIRNE, Minister.
PHILIP LESLIE.
CHRISTOPHER SETON, Surgeon.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

Michaelmas Head Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, by the act passed last session of Parliament, for converting the statute labour within this county, it is enacted, That, where any lands rated at a cumulo valuation are occupied by division, the proprietors of such lands shall deliver to the clerk of the General Meeting, upon the first Tuesday after the 29th of September, or in ten days thereafter, an account of the valuation of the said lands, with the names of the tenants who occupy the same, the parishes wherein they are situated, and the proportion of valued rent falling upon each farm suitable to the yearly rent of the same (reserving right of appeal to the te[illegible] in respect to lands in lease, or in the proprietor's [illegible]

And, in case any proprietor shall fail to give in said state, he may be compelled to pay the whole assessment for the same.

And, as it is further enacted, That assessors shall be appointed to make up lists of houses, borough-roads, saddle-horses, &c. it is requested, that the Trustees in each parish, and the Magistrates of royal burghs, will return to the General Meeting, on the 6th of October next, the names of at least two proper persons to be appointed assessors for each burgh and parish. Not to be repeated.

REFORM *of the* SCOTCH BURGHS.

EXTRACTS *from* MINUTES *of the* CONVENTION, *met in August* 1789.

At Edinburgh the 19th day of August 1789.

THIS being the day appointed for holding the Annual Convention of Delegates from the Burgesses of the Boroughs associated for Reform, Mr Graham of Gartmore took the chair as Preses, and Mr Ewen of Aberdeen his place as Secretary, when there appeared delegations for the following Boroughs, either by new appointments or by continuing the Delegates formerly named.

The Meeting having been duly constituted, and the names of the Delegates called over, the President informed the Meeting, that he had just received, by express, a letter from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, under the signature of his Secretary, to be communicated to Convention, being his Royal Highness's answer to the dutiful and affectionate addresses, which had been presented to him during his Majesty's illness, by the Burgesses of many of the Royal Boroughs, and the President desired the letter might be read by the Secretary.

His Royal Highness's letter was accordingly read as follows:

"SIR,

"I am commanded, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to desire, that you will be so good as to convey his Royal Highness's thanks for the various kind addresses which he received during his Majesty's late lamented illness, from the burgesses of so many of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland.

"The Prince had not an opportunity at that time of acknowledging the receipt of them as he wished; but, understanding that Delegates from the different boroughs meet in Convention in the course of this month, his Royal Highness wishes it to be known, that he has not overlooked such affectionate proofs of attachment to his Majesty, and of loyal confideration for his family.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant, JN. PAYNE.

"*Pavilion, Brighton, August* 13.

"To Robert Graham, Esq; of Gartmore, the President of the Convention of Delegates from the Burgesses of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, associated for the purpose of Reform, and assembled at Edinburgh."

The Honourable Henry Erskine, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, then moved, That an address of thanks be presented to his Royal Highness, for his gracious condescension, and for this distinguished mark of his attention to the Burgesses of Scotland.

The motion was most cordially and unanimously received by the Meeting, and a Committee appointed to prepare the Address.

Mr Dunbar moved, That his Royal Highness's letter be engrossed in the Minutes of Convention, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr Spence of Edinburgh, after dwelling with much propriety on the signal services rendered by Mr Sheridan to the cause of Reform, the warm and uncommon interest he has taken in the measure, and the distinguished abilities he has displayed in its support, moved a vote of thanks to him in the following words:

"The Delegates of the Burgesses of Scotland, associated for Reform, assembled in Convention, unanimously resolve, That the public spirit, liberal and manly conduct, and distinguished abilities, displayed by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq; in the cause of Reform, merit the highest and most signal testimony of respect and gratitude from the Burgesses of Scotland.

"*Resolve*, therefore, unanimously, That the warmest and most grateful thanks of this numerous meeting be given to the said Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq; for his steady, honourable, and able conduct, in support of the violated rights of the Burgesses of Scotland, and for the high and important services he has rendered to the cause of Reform; and that they have the utmost confidence in his perseverance, in a line of conduct, which is no less honourable to him, as an enlightened Member of Parliament, than it is beneficial in its object to the essential interest of this part of the united kingdom.

"Resolve unanimously, That this vote of thanks be transmitted to Mr Sheridan, by the Preses and Secretary, with a letter expressive of the high sense which the Burgesses of Scotland entertain of his meritorious conduct.

The motion was seconded by Mr Thomson of Edinburgh, received with the most cordial marks of approbation, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr Laird of Strathmartin, afterwards moved, "That loyal and dutiful addresses of congratulation, on account of the King's recovery from his late indisposition, be presented both to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales."

The motion was seconded in a very genteel and cordial manner by Mr Mellis of Perth, and was unanimously agreed to, and the Convention named a Committee to prepare the Addresses.

Mr Ewen of Aberdeen, called the attention of the Meeting to the manner in which the numbers, character, and importance of the friends of Reform had been egregiously misrepresented in the recent debates on the Bill of Reform in the House of Commons, and which had excited universal dissatisfaction and disgust among the Burgesses of Scotland, and submitted to the Delegates the propriety of entering into a resolution on this subject, in order to undeceive the Legislature and the public. For that purpose, he proposed a motion in the following words:

"The Delegates from the Burgesses of Scotland, associated for the purpose of obtaining a Reform in the Internal Government of the Royal Boroughs, in Convention assembled, have learned, with astonishment [illegible] Dundas, that it is not the general desire of the Burgesses of Scotland, that the claim of their ancient and constitutional rights, as contained in the petitions from the different towns, now on the table of the House of Commons, should be granted, and that these petitions are subscribed by people scarcely known in the Boroughs, and of little consequence either as to property or character.

"Notwithstanding the public notoriety of the very contrary of these assertions, the Delegates, anxious to discharge their duty agreeably to the desire of their constituents, and solicitous to do justice to the reputation of those they have the honour to represent, do feel themselves called upon directly to contradict a misrepresentation so injurious to them, and to assert with confidence, and from personal and local knowledge of the different towns, that a very great majority of the Burgesses, in almost every Borough they represent, the Magistrates, Council, and their few adherents and dependents only excepted, are earnestly, and anxiously desirous of obtaining from the wisdom and justice of Parliament, the Reform in the Government of the Boroughs now sought for; and even in several Boroughs, many of the actual members of the Councils are favourable to the measure; and that [illegible] rank in property and reputation, yet the desire of those petitions is supported by the inhabitants in general, in almost all the concurring Boroughs, and also by the concurring wish of people of every description in the country, as having for its object a salutary regulation, connected not only with the industry and prosperity of the towns, but calculated to spread its beneficial influence to the country at large; and although the Town-councils were long ago desired, under form of protest, to specify the Burgesses out of Council who opposed Reform, yet the Councils have been hitherto totally silent on that subject."

This motion was seconded by Mr John Clerk, Advocate, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr Millar moved, that this resolution be published in the Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London newspapers.

The motion was seconded by Mr Thomas Wilson, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr James Alexander of Dunfermline, after a suitable speech on the propriety of perseverance in the cause of Reform, submitted to the Meeting, a resolution to that purpose, in the following terms:

"The Burgesses of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, assembled by their Delegates in Convention, having taken under consideration the report of the London Committee, and the proceedings of the Committee of Convention at Edinburgh, as well as the late deliberations and decision of the Honourable House of Commons, and being impressed with the firmest conviction, both of the existence of enormous abuses in the present Internal Governments of the Boroughs, and of the high expediency and public utility of Reform, do most solemnly and unanimously resolve to pursue, with inflexible perseverance, the laudable measures hitherto adopted, for regulating the Internal Government of the Boroughs, by destroying the present pernicious systems, and never to abandon these salutary measures, originating in constitutional right, prompted by the deepest sense of abuse, and directed to objects of the highest public advantage, to the national spirit, industry, and prosperity of Scotland."

The motion was seconded by Mr Barron of Aberdeen, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr Richardson *sen.* of Glasgow, moved, That the thanks of Convention be given to Mr Graham of Gartmore, the President, for his firm, able, and uniform support, given to the cause of Reform, and for the peculiar propriety of his conduct in the Chair.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and Mr Graham made a handsome reply, expressive of his cordial attachment to Reform, as founded on a principle of public utility and civil liberty.

Dr Grant moved the thanks of Convention to Mr Ewen the Secretary, for the propriety and ability of his conduct, in the discharge of his official duty, which was unanimously agreed to. To which Mr Ewen made a handsome and suitable return, expressive of his firm and inflexible attachment to the cause of Reform.

The Convention adjourn till the first Wednesday after the summer Sederunt of the Court of Session in the year 1790.

R. GRAHAM, Preses.
JOHN EWEN, Sec.

SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.

THE ESTATE of KELTON, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is to be exposed to sale, by public roup within the King's Arms Inn at Dumfries, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon. It contains about eight hundred and thirty six acres of rich arable and meadow land, finely situated in a populous and improved part of the country.

The present rental is only about 538 l. but as some of the leases soon expire, a considerable rise may be expected. The mansion-house, offices, and gardens, are in good order, and may, with some parks, be entered to on a year's notice to the present possessor. The farm-houses are mostly new and slated, as are the corn, barley, and flax mills, which are well employed. The river Dee skirts one part of the estate, in which there is a right to fish; and the canal from Carlinwark Loch, skirts another, in which loch there is plenty of marle, to be had at a moderate price. The great military road passes through the lands. The island and ancient castle of Threave are a part of the property, as well as the great fair called *Kelton-hill*. Weekly cattle markets are held in winter at the feat of the fair, which are much frequented.

The lands hold of the Crown, entitle the proprietor to vote for a Member of Parliament, and few subjects have of late years been offered to sale more desireable to a purchaser, or with so many real advantages.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with the articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; and copies are lodged with Commissary Goldie at Dumfries, and Provost Buchanan at Kirkcudbright. Any who intend to view the lands may apply to Mr Peter Gordon at Kelton Lodge, near Carlinwark.

LLOYD's LIST.—SEPTEMBER 11.

THe Hero, of London, run aſhore at Africa, and is there condemned.

Captain Lambton, of the Garnet, from Liſbon, on the 4th inſtant ſpoke the Betſey, Biſhop, from Stockholm to Venice, 23 leagues off Uſhant, all well.

Oſtend 5th. By a letter from Captain Bauer, dated the 3d February laſt, in lat. 20. S. lon. 62. 15. E. the Minerva Imperial Indiaman was well, and all on board; the ſhip in good order; they had met with light and contrary winds, but expected to make the Malabar Coaſt in about a month.

MAILS.

Arrive d—Ireland, 6.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.—Holland, 1.
Due—Ireland, 2.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, *September 7.*

M. DE ST HURUGE.

The late popular fermentation, which at firſt aſſumed a moſt alarming appearance, like every other circumſtance of this aſtoniſhing Revolution, has eventually operated to produce a good.

It has recalled the Clerical and Ariſtocratic Party in the National Aſſembly to decency and moderation; it has attracted the attention of all France to the danger likely to ariſe from the preponderance of that party, and put the backſliders amongſt the Commons on their guard, by proving that the eyes of their conſtituents are upon them.

The debates, ſubſequent to this period, have been carried on with a ſilence, ſolemnity, and attention, worthy of an Aſſembly which, in every point of view, merits the title of auguſt.

The good Citizens of Paris, on their parts, are determined that nothing ſhort of a manifeſt attack on thoſe rights for which they have ſo nobly ſtruggled, much leſs to ſuffer a band of ſeditious perſons to deceive the people, and diſturb the deliberations of their repreſentatives. The tumultuous Aſſemblies at the *Palais Royale* are at an end, in conſequence of the prudent meaſures of M. de la Fayette, and the repreſentatives of the Commons at the *Hotel de Ville*, without the ſmalleſt diſturbance.

The method of ſilencing the leaders is worthy of relation, it being as ingenious and original, as exempt from violence. M. de la Fayette was determined not to leave them even the popular merit of *perſecution*.

A meſſage was ſent to the mad Marquis de St Huruge, requeſting his preſence at the *Hotel de Ville*; and on his appearing, M. de la Fayette addreſſed him with his uſual urbanity, acquainting him, that rumours were ſpread abroad, injurious to his character as a man of rank, and an Officer, (he has the *Croſs of St Louis*), as well as of the good Citizen, which he was perſuaded were deſtitute of foundation. On his replying, that they certainly [illegible] are deſirous of availing ourſelves of your military experience and talents, and of giving you an opportunity, which you certainly will readily embrace, of ſilencing the voice of calumny, by offering you the command of a patrole of Citizens in the quarter of the *Palais Royale*."

There was no flinching from ſuch a propoſal; and he was thus ingeniouſly compelled to appear at the head of the Patriotic Citizens, to appeaſe the tumults he himſelf had inſtigated but twenty-four hours before.

The Committee of National Aſſembly, however, not deeming this *amende honorable* a ſufficient puniſhment, in a few hours after he came off guard, had him apprehended and committed to the State Priſon of the *Abbaye de St Germain*, as a warning to the reſt of the idle or factious motion-makers.

THE BRAVE DUBOIS.

The brave Dubois, the French guardſman who firſt mounted the breach at the Baſtile, and took poſſeſſion of the *Croſs of St Louis* of the Marquis de Launay, appeared on Thurſday for the firſt time after his illneſs, and was conveyed in triumph to the *Hotel de Ville*; where he delivered up the *Croſs* to the Marquis de la Fayette, to be returned to the King, though the inhabitants were very anxious that he ſhould wear it. He was accompanied by a detachment of Citizens from each diſtrict, and of his own corps.

Another guardſman was preſented with him by the diſtrict of the *Barnabites*, who mounted the ſecond, and both received merited compliments from the Commandant-General. Dubois was named Captain of the paid troop of Paris Militia, amidſt the applauſes of his comrades.

COMMITTEE OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

A Committee of Commerce and Agriculture is named by the National Aſſembly; one member taken from each generality; and among other objects, they are inſtructed to inquire into the conſequences of the Treaty of Commerce with England, and the utility of an Eaſt India Company, which, like theirs, is juſtly repreſented as exhauſting the country of its ſpecie, &c.

NUNS.

Three aged Nuns of the *Ave Maria* having chattered laſt week rather too freely againſt the ſuppreſſion of the Convents, the younger part of the ſiſterhood inflicted on them the whimſical puniſhment of making them eat their rice with a *toothpick*; twitting them with a "Well, Ladies, how do you like to be put off with a *toothpick*?—Why, you may keep picking all your lives, and never get crammed, with a *toothpick*. The National Aſſembly will take pity on us poor girls, and not let us ſpend our reſtleſs nights in picking with a *toothpick*!"

ALARMING REPORTS.

We have two pieces of news from Hamburgh, which merit confirmation. The firſt is, that the Court of Berlin has offered an aſylum and protection to the exiled Princes; and the ſecond, that a Congreſs is ſoon to be held at Peterſburgh, of the Miniſters of the Courts of Madrid, Naples, Turin, Vienna, and Berlin, the object of which is ſuppoſed to be, to concert meaſures to ſtop the progreſs of the ſpirit of liberty, which is likely to ſpread its flame over the Continent.

If ſo, confuſion await on the councils of this black conſpiracy againſt God and Nature; and let every Engliſhman ſay, Amen!

TROOPS IN THE PROVINCES.

All accounts hitherto received from the Provinces ſay, that the troops have exhibited the greateſt ſatisfaction at the taking the new oath preſcribed by the National Aſſembly, though the officers, in many places, boggled at it before they went through the ceremony.

At Nancy, however, it is ſaid, that the Regiment du Roi poſitively refuſed to take it, tumultuouſly throwing up their hats, and crying, *Vive le Roi!*

This contumacy is attributed, in a great meaſure, to a deſperate quarrel they had with the citizens, and a patriotic corps of ſoldiers, previous to the Revolution.

They will in all probability be broke, and be at liberty, if they prefer arbitrary ſervice, to wear the ſhort ſkirts of Potzdam, or ſeek glory againſt the Turks in the defiles of the Bannat. There is no diſputing about taſtes.

MAJOR WHITE.

An advertiſement has appeared here, requeſting any perſon who may be able to give an account of a Major White, long confined in the Baſtile, to give information of his fate to his family in England.

M. DE BELZUNCE.

That brave young officer, impoliated at Caen, is univerſally regretted even by thoſe who, in an exceſs of blind fury, were his executioners. Several of the moſt guilty have been arreſted; amongſt them is the principal actor in this horrid buſineſs, namely, an advocate; a midwife, ſhe who mutilated the victim; and a number of thoſe (chiefly women!) who ate his fleſh, and drank his blood!!!

The Comte de Mirabeau, with an affectation of flying, as it were, from popularity, made a motion on Friday, to exclude all perſons from the debates, but ſuch as were provided with tickets; but it was almoſt unanimouſly rejected; and all he ſtrangers in the galleries, as if by one common impulſe, aroſe, by way of expreſſing their thanks to the Aſſembly.

On Saturday, at ten o'clock, the Swiſs Guards, who aſſiſted the citizens in the Revolution, took the oath to the nation, the King, and the law, in the form preſcribed in the National Aſſembly, and with great ſolemnity, in the *Place di Greve*, in preſence of the Mayor and Repreſentatives of the Commons, and with the ſanction of a Swiſs Gentleman, deputed here for the purpoſe by the Canton of Berne.

The other companies took the oath on the *Plaine de Sablons*, out of the town.

The patriotic Members of the National Aſſembly are extremely diſſatisfied with the ſhameful partiality of their Jeſuitical Preſident, the Biſhop of Langres, who exerts every art to thwart and keep back the ſpeakers in favour of the people, till the moſt unfavourable moment. But the public opinion is about to ſpeak to theſe treacherous Members of the Aſſembly.

On Friday laſt, the Marquis de la Fayette repaired to the barracks of the French grenadiers, at the Eſtrapade, where he was entertained by the brave guardſmen; and many patriotic toaſts were drank, *à l'Anglois*, which were announced by repeated diſcharges of cannon.

The Marquis de St Huruge has undergone ſeveral interrogatories; and report ſays, that he has charged ſeveral perſons with being inſtigators of the late tumult for ſeditious purpoſes.

An Abbé, and the Baron de Tintot, are apprehended for the ſame buſineſs.

Didot, the celebrated printer, has received orders from Monſieur, whoſe printer he is, not to employ his preſs in any of the [illegible]

The Citizens immediately engaged in the taking of the Baſtile, are diſtinguiſhed by a little difference in the uniform, and by the ribbands forming their cockade, on which are ſtamped likewiſe, the City Arms, and a Tower reverſed, with this legend —"Volunteers of the Baſtile." Several of thoſe who were wounded, mounted guard for the firſt time laſt week.

All the Diſtricts aſſembled on Saturday evening, and are again to meet this day, to inſtruct their Deputies againſt the Royal Veto, in favour of the permanency of the National Aſſembly, and the eſtabliſhment of only one Chamber.

Similar inſtructions have already come to the Province of Brittany.

There is but one voice on the ſubject in the Capital; and every periodical writer is of one and the ſame opinion, on theſe great conſtitutional queſtions; and the Preſs here is omnipotent, as well as admirably conducted; and ſuited to all ſorts and ſizes of pockets and underſtandings.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On the debate for limiting its exiſtence, the following plan has been adopted:

1. That the National Aſſembly ſhould meet annually, after a complete re-election of all its Members.

2. That this body, for the diſpatch of buſineſs, ſhould divide into a Senate and a Houſe of Repreſentatives.

3. That the Deputies ſhould be elected of all orders and conditions; and that the electors ſhould chuſe one out of three to be a Member of the Senate.

4. That the powers of the two Houſes ſhould be the ſame, and that the one ſhould have no authority over the other.

5. That no law ſhould be propoſed but by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

6. That before being adopted it ſhould be diſcuſſed provisionally by the Senate.

7. That no reſolution could be paſſed into a law before being three times debated by the Senate.

8. That if the Senate ſhould diſapprove of any law propoſed, it ſhould be obliged to aſſign reaſons; and this it might do three times, provided not more than eight days ſhould elapſe between each diſcuſſion.

9. That if after three diſcuſſions the Senate ſhould refuſe its conſent to a law, the law ſhould be debated anew in the General Aſſembly of both Houſes, and paſſed or rejected by plurality of voices.

10. That no reſolution ſhould paſs into a law without the Royal ſanction.

11. That if the King ſhould refuſe his conſent, a new election of the National Aſſembly ſhould take place.

12. That a law rejected by the Bailiwicks ſhould not be propoſed again.

13. That if the law ſhould be thought uſeful, the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhould propoſe it again; and if the Aſſembly ſhould again agree to it, the King ſhould not be at liberty to withhold his aſſent.

LIFE-GUARDS.

The Life-guards, who notwithſtanding the deſertion of the French and Swiſs guards, had remained unſhaken in their duty, and conſtant in their attendance upon his Majeſty at Verſailles, have lately manifeſted ſome ſymptoms of diſcontent.

They had ſeveral meetings of late, the reſult of which was a memorial drawn up by them, and preſented to his Majeſty, in which they ſtate ſeveral grievances, and deſire that they may be redreſſed.

They demand four things principally:

1. That when a vacancy is occaſioned by the death or promotion of an officer of their corps, it may not be filled up, as has been hitherto the practice, by a ſucceſſor drawn from ſome regiment of horſe.

2. That commiſſions in their corps may be the reward of long ſervice, beſtowed according to ſeniority; and that every private gentleman in the corps may aſpire to them.

3. That the field and ſtaff officers be choſen by ballot.

4. That a ſtanding Committee be appointed for the management of all affairs belonging to the corps, and to watch over the expenditure of the military cheſt.

In former times theſe gentlemen would have been conſidered as mutinous in preſenting ſuch a memorial; but now that the whole army is releaſed from the yoke of diſcipline, the Life Guards, inſtead of being puniſhed on account of this memorial, will probably be thanked for the moderation of their demands.

JERSEY,—*September 2.*

At a meeting of the States, it was reſolved, almoſt unanimouſly, to ſupport, by every means in their power, the application made to the Privy Counſel of Great Britain for the right of Trial by Jury.

Voted the thanks of the States to Meſſrs. Lampriere, Le Couteur, &c. the Deputies who preſented the Memorial of the inhabitants of Jerſey to the Privy Council, and who conducted themſelves in that delicate affair with infinite propriety.

Captain le *Couteur* complained much of the timid manner in which the States had thought proper to proſecute the cauſe of freedom at the Britiſh Court. The Miniſtry of that country had adopted, he ſaid, a ſyſtem inimical to that of liberty. Every act of their adminiſtration had been marked by a ſpirit of deſpotiſm, and the evident end of their political conduct was to eſtabliſh on the ruins of freedom the proud edifice of arbitrary power. At the very moment that we petitioned for the right of trial by Jury, the Miniſter had juſt ſucceeded in depriving of that ineſtimable bleſſing a conſiderable portion of Britiſh ſubjects. At ſuch a juncture, and with ſuch men, it were vain to plead the cauſe of freedom, of equity, and of right. It was not enough to prove that we were animated by the energy of freedom, that we were really determined to be free. A ſmall portion of the ſpirit diſplayed by the Puritans in the cauſe of freedom, would effect our emancipation. The Britiſh Court are well aware of the importance of the Iſland of Jerſey. Small as it is, they know too well how much the poſſeſſion of this Iſland is coveted by the French, and how dangerous it would be in their hands to riſk a ſerious contention with us on a point that cannot affect them. He then reprobated, with much force, the principles on which the States had founded, in the memorial laid before the Privy Council, their claim to the trial by Jury. It was not a *privilege* attached to them as the deſcendants of the Normans, or the ſubjects of Great Britain; it was a *right* inherent in them as men, and on that principle alone ought their claim to reſt. But it was not only, he ſaid, with reſpect to the mode of trial, that the conſtitution of Jerſey was defective; the whole ſyſtem was ſlaviſh and abſurd, and ought therefore to undergo a thorough inveſtigation. In order to aſcertain its defects, it will be neceſſary, ſaid he, to form to ourſelves a certain rule of examination. [illegible] Lampriere was of opinion, that, before any meaſures of ſo hardy a nature were adopted, it would be prudent and proper to wait the reſult of the application, which the States had made to the Privy Council.—That if the Britiſh Court ſhould reject, (which he ſincerely believed they would not,) a petition of ſo fair and equitable a nature, he would then be one of the moſt forward to purſue whatever meaſures ſhould be deemed the moſt effectual to emancipate his countrymen from a ſyſtem of government ſo unjuſt and ſo degrading.

The opinion of M. Lampriere prevailed in the Aſſembly, and the further proſecution of this buſineſs is laid aſide for the preſent, except in raiſing a ſubſcription to ſupport the petition at the bar of the Privy Council.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRIESTE, *Aug.* 21. We learn from the Levant, that the Ruſſian Flotilla has got poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Zea, in the Archipelago.

By a letter from Count Voinorich, dated the 5th of July laſt, we are informed, that a Ruſſian ſquadron of nine ſail, commanded by Admiral Lorenzi, met, at a ſmall diſtance from the iſland of Tine, with a Turkiſh ſquadron of three ſail of the line, four large frigates, five xebecks, and two half-gallies.

The Turks bore down on the Ruſſians, who waited for them; and ſo well did they receive them, that they were put to flight, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority; and the Ruſſians were in purſuit of them when this letter was written.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 19.—The fiſtula with which his Majeſty lately found himſelf afflicted, having arrived to ſuppuration, was perforated on the 14th inſtant.—A ſecond inciſion was made yeſterday by Brambilla, principal ſurgeon, with his uſual ability and ſucceſs. His Majeſty has no fever, and is in other reſpects as well as can be expected in his ſituation.

We have received accounts by the way of Trieſte, that the Ruſſian Major Cazzioni, with the fleet under his command, has taken the iſland Zea in the Archipelago, which has obliged the Turks to ſend ſome of the ſhips of war, which were deſtined for the Black Sea, to put a ſtop to any further depredations of the Ruſſians in the Archipelago.

We have alſo, through the ſame channel, received the more important account, that a Ruſſian fleet of nine ſhips, under command of Lieutenant Lorenzi, on the 4th of July met a Turkiſh ſquadron of three ſhips of the line, four large frigates, five chebecks, and two half-galleys, making ſail towards them near the iſland Tine, one of the Cyclades. The next day they came to an engagement off the iſland of Sciros, which would have been undetermined, had not Major Cazzioni come to the aſſiſtance of Lieutenant Lorenzi, which decided the victory in favour of the Ruſſians, the Turks being obliged to get off as faſt as they could, with the loſs of ſome ſhips and a number of men, and when the accounts came away, the Turkiſh fleet was cloſely purſued by the Ruſſians.

VIENNA, *Aug.* 22. The Emperor continues extremely ill, in conſequence of the operation he has lately undergone. He ſtill keeps his bed.

In the late action betwixt our troops and the Turks, the ſlaughter on the ſide of the latter was greater than we at firſt thought. Three hundred and ninety-ſix Turks have been buried, and we are daily finding their dead bodies in the woods.

Amongſt thoſe who have been interred, is their Commander in Chief, Suliman, a Pacha of Two Tails.—Our booty has been immenſe.

HAMBURGH, *Aug.* 28. The Prince Royal of Denmark arrived on the 24th inſtant at Sleſwig, where he reviewed the troops, which are numerous, and in very high order.

HAMBURGH, *Auguſt* 21.—We learn from Dantzick, that the inhabitants of that city are very uneaſy concerning a new cuſtom-duty, dated Berlin, July 3. which they think will be a very great loſs to them.—By virtue of this duty all the productions of Poland are exempted from paying any entrance duty, &c. when deſtined for Konnigſburgh, Memel, and Elbing; and the merchandizes which are exported from the ſaid cities, and from foreign countries, for the conſumption of Poland, except the article of ſalt, which remains upon its former footing. But this is only a trial made by Pruſſia for three years. They hope at Berlin, that this favour granted to the trade of Poland will engage that Republic to favour the trade of Pruſſia in the ſame manner, by exempting it from all entrance-duties. It is thought theſe arrangements have been taken to favour the trade of the Engliſh in the North, and indemnify them in ſome reſpect for their loſs by the favour ſhown to the French trade by Ruſſia.

LIEGE.

Further particulars relating to the late Revolution, communicated in a letter, dated Sept. 2.

The diſorders which have taken place in France, during the Revolution, have inſtructed the Council of this city to leſſen, as much as poſſible, the chances of the ſame happening here. To this end, they publiſhed, on the 29th of Auguſt, the following prudent ordinance:

"The Council having received complaints from all ſides, concerning the vaſt number of unknown ſtrangers rambling up and down this city, orders that all ſtrangers of this deſcription, who are not known and avowed by the Foreign Miniſters reſiding here, nor by our own citizens, ſhall depart hence in 24 hours, on pain of being arreſted."

Our States met on the 31ſt of Auguſt, and we have the conſolation of ſeeing that the public tranquillity has not been in the leaſt diſturbed. We have reaſon to entertain the moſt flattering hope that the Revolution, as happy as it is glorious, which has juſt taken place, is about to be conſolidated; and that the national proſperity will be fixed forever. The order of the Nobleſſe, which, during our diviſions, exhibited proofs of its firmneſs, courage, and patriotiſm, has juſt put the finiſhing ſtroke to its generous efforts, by propoſing the abolition of all ruinous impoſts, and to make the peace of Texhe the corner-ſtone of the conſtitution of Liege. Their reſolution to this effect is this day publiſhed. I here incloſe a copy of it:

A Reſolution paſſed in the Aſſembly of my Lords of the Order of Nobleſſe of the county of Liege and the county of Looz, held on the 31ſt of Auguſt 1789.

"My Lords having ſeen the propoſitions of his Highneſs, dated the 27th of this month, judge it neceſſary to take ſome effectual meaſures for the relief and comfort of the poorer citizens of Liege; to which end it is expedient to aboliſh thoſe impoſts which lie particularly heavy on that claſs, and, at the ſame time, to ſeek the means of making up the *deficit* occaſioned by that abolition, in a manner the leaſt burdenſome to the major part of the nation. My Lords always animated with an ardent zeal for the maintenance of the conſtitution, eſteem it not only their duty to maintain this conſtitution, but that it is alſo important for the happineſs of the nation to aboliſh radically ſuch abuſes as may have crept into it, and to reſtore it to its primitive purity. Nevertheleſs, my Lords conſidering that if an abolition of all the abuſes ſhould be undertaken at the ſame moment, the detail which ſuch an enterprize would require, would retard that ſalutary work, the accompliſhment of which they ſo ardently deſire: For this reaſon, it is, that they propoſe to reſtore at once the ancient and forever venerable conſtitution, ſuch as it was regulated at the peace of Texhe. And as my Lords entertain not the leaſt doubt but that a propoſition ſo put will be adopted by all the members of the conſtitutive body, they deſire that all ſhould immediately aſſemble, and that they will be aſſiduous in ſearching out any farther abuſes that may yet remain, and hearken to all complaints of whatever kind the good people of Liege may have to prefer; and that after having invoked the aid of the Holy Spirit, they will proceed to the formation of a ſolemn peace, which may correct all abuſes whatever that [illegible] may have introduced, and which may ſecure for ever the liberty and the proſperity of the nation. Requiring and deputing the Lords, their ordinary Deputies, and the Lords the Court of Berlaymont de la Chapelle, the Count de Lannoy, and the Baron de Wal, Chevalier of the Tentonic Order, to confer with the Lords Deputies of the two other ſtates upon thoſe intereſting objects, in order to find the readieſt and the ſureſt means of bringing to the greateſt poſſible perfection this grand work, which they judge ſo equitable, and which muſt prove ſo ſalutary to the general happineſs of the nation."

LONDON,——SEPTEMBER 11.

On the 21ſt or 22d of this month, the return of the Royal Family to Windſor may certainly be expected.

The Aniverſary of their Majeſties Coronation on Tueſday the 22d inſtant, will be obſerved at Windſor as a feſtival.

The buſineſs which occaſioned the Pruſſian Miniſter's viſit to Weymouth, may poſſibly lead to a union between a deſcendant of that houſe and one of the Princeſſes; but the chief point of his embaſſy referred to a marine buſineſs relative to Ruſſia.

"The Prince and his Friends" is now the univerſal toaſt in the North, where never Prince was more idolized by a people, nor did ever Prince more deſerve it.

On Tueſday night, at ten o'clock, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, after ſpending ſome time with the Duke of York, ſet off in his travelling poſtchaiſe and four to Brighthelmſtone, and arrived at the Marine pavilion between two and three o'clock Wedneſday morning.

The Prince comes to town again as ſoon as their Majeſties arrive at Windſor.

When his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales had the misfortune of being overturned, the waggoner came up, and expreſſed great affliction, that he ſhould have been the occaſion of it; but, with a good nature and complacency which does the Prince infinite honour, he aſſured the poor man that he was not in the leaſt offended with him—that it was the fault entirely of the poſtillions.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York continues to recover very rapidly, and now, by advice of his medical attendants, takes a daily airing in his carriage.

This morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, came to town from his houſe at Richmond.

Wedneſday at noon, there was a Cabinet Council held at the Duke of Leed's Office, Whitehall, which was attended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State, and Lord Hawkeſbury.

At two o'clock the Council broke up, when the Duke of Leeds forwarded the reſult to his Majeſty, at Weymouth.

Same morning, on Mr Pitt's return from Wimbledon, he was waited upon at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, by Chevalier Alvenſleben, the Pruſſian Miniſter; when his Excellency had a long interview with him.

Yeſterday morning the Right Hon. William Eden arrived at Dover from Madrid, and is this day expected in town.

EAST INDIA COMPANY's SHIPPING.

Wednesday the Court of Directors met at the India House, and after going into a Committee of correspondence, ſtationed their ſhips for the enſuing ſeaſon, as follows:

Ships.	Captains.	Tons.
For Bengal.		
Queen,	P. Douglas	801
Earl Fitzwilliam,	J. Dundas	803
Prince William Henry,	R. Dundas	803
Princeſs Amelia,	G. Millett	803
Rodney,	A. Chatfield	772
William Pitt,	C. Mitchell	798
Warren Haſtings,	J. P. Larkins	786
Hawke,	R. Pennel	799
For Bombay and China.		
Barwell,	T. Welladvice	796
Earl Abergavenny,	J. Wordſworth	1160
Francis,	R. Burrows	789
Otterly,	J. Clarkſon	775
For Bengal and Bencoolen.		
Foulis,	G. Blackford	765
For St Helena, Bencoolen, and China.		
——, (new ſhip)	J. Pryce	1238
For Coaſt (Madras) and China.		
Minerva, (early)	R. Fairfield	798
Triton,	William Agnew	800
——, (new ſhip)	William Mackintoſh	1238
Belvidere,	——	986
Ceres,	——	1180
Woodcott,	N. Lewis	802
——, (new ſhip)	W. Thompſon	800
Admiral Sir Edward Hughes,	——	957
For St Helena and China.		
Marquis of Lanſdown,	D. Tolme	647
For Bombay.		
Princeſs Royal,	J. Horncaſtle	805
Worceſter,	J. Hall	798
For China.		
Hillſborough,	Edward Coxwell	764
Royal Admiral,	Eſſex Henry Bond	914
Talbot,	J. Woolmore	767
Belmont,	William D. Gamage	769
Lord Walſingham,	——	559
Henry Dundas,	Angus M'Nab	802

Five of the ſhips going to Botany Bay, are to return with cargoes of tea, from China.

The influx of money is ſo great at preſent in the market, from the beſt and moſt ſatisfactory of all poſſible reaſons, becauſe the Engliſh funds are proved, from experience, to be the beſt public ſecurity in Europe, that the Miniſter means to avail himſelf of the circumſtance next budget, by converting a certain quantity of the three per cents. into Tontines, which, with a little higher intereſt, will, in the courſe of a few years, make a conſiderable reduction in the national debt.

The four per cents. are above par, the price being originally taken at 100; they are now 101 5-8ths.—This is higher than they were before the American war.

The *Guardſhip* to which Captain Douglas is to be appointed, is the Goliah, now at ſea:—He will be alſo knighted before his Majeſty leaves Weymouth, and Captain Onſlow it is thought will receive the like honour.

Thoſe Gentlemen in a *Military* and *Naval* line, on whom the honor of Knighthood is conferred—ought certainly to obtain ſome Enſign of diſtinction;—that they may not be confounded with the *Herd of Addreſs Carriers!*

In the Weymouth Guide is this whimſical information; after the diſtance of various places in the Engliſh Channel from Weymouth are aſcertained, it concludes,—"Weymouth to Botany Bay, 12,729 miles."

Monday ſe'ennight a moſt elegant Bugle Horn was ſhot for on Meriden Heath, at twelve ſcore yards, by the Woodmen of the Foreſt of Arden, and won by the Earl of Aylesford, who won the prize laſt year; and on the Monday following the ſilver arrow was [illegible] alſo won by his Lordſhip. There was a numerous attendance of Woodmen at both meetings, and they were favoured with the company of Mr Maddox, who won the Bugle given by the Prince of Wales, and three other Kentiſh Bowmen.

The match between Sylveſter Douglas, Eſq; and the Hon. Miſs North, is finally agreed upon, and will be celebrated in a few days.

Wedneſday, was married, at Highgate, a lady aged 77, poſſeſſed of about 900 l. per annum, to her coachman, aged 23. Her children, ſome time ſince, offered him 500 l. if he would quit her ſervice; they afterwards offered him 400 l. a-year. But, Maſter Whip conceived the whole property was better than a part; which the tender Lady generouſly gave him, on condition that he would take her perſon into the bargain.

On Tueſday died at Mr Mead's, George-ſtreet, Portſman-ſquare, Alexander Fordyce, Eſq; late banker in London, and brother to Sir William Fordyce.

On Sunday laſt died, at Woodford in Eſſex, William Hudſon, Eſq; late Lieutenant Colonel in the firſt regiment of foot-guards, and one of the Gentlemen Ushers of his Majeſty's Privy Chamber.

The Dutch mail that came in yeſterday, was ſeventy two hours on the paſſage, owing to contrary winds, which is the longeſt time ever known. The Captain could not make Harwich, but was obliged to land the mail at Southwold.

By a letter from Madrid we have received intelligence, that the three ſhips deſtined for making diſcoveries, under the command of Don Alexander Malaſpina, ſet ſail from Cadiz the 30th of laſt month. The artiſts and men of letters engaged, are of the firſt reputation. For diſcoveries relative to Natural Hiſtory, Don Anthony Pineda; for Botany, Don Louis Nice; for the drawing of Plants, Don Philip Bauza; for Landſcape and Perſpective, Joſeph Pozo, of the Academy of Seville; for the collecting and drying of the Plants, Joſeph Guio.

Letters from New York ſtate, that the American Congreſs have lately concluded a treaty with the Court of Madrid, by which Spain is to receive from Congreſs a large tract of land bordering on Eaſt Florida; and, in return, the Americans are to enjoy the ſame privileges of cutting logwood in the Bay of Honduras, as the moſt favoured nation.

The number of perſons confined for debt in the different priſons in England, by the late returns amount to 16,409.

A republican government ſeems now to be the ſole object of the National Aſſembly of France. By the plan offered for a new conſtitution, the King is ſtript of all the Royal functions, and is rendered as mere a cypher as the Regent would have been in this kingdom, if the ſchemes of Mr Pitt had been carried into effect.

Conſiſtent with that plan of the new conſtitution of France, which does the moſt honour to the wiſdom of the National Aſſembly, Mr Pitt, ſo far from being admitted to fill an oſtenſible ſituation, is ſcarcely of an age to entitle him to a ſeat in the ſenate.

The French, after all their buſtle, ſeem to be in a fair way of undoing all they have done; for a diſſention to take place between the National Aſſembly and the People, is the greateſt ſtroke that could be wiſhed for the ſupporters of the late monarchial ſtrides; buds of this diſſention have already appeared, and no doubt there will be plenty to nurture it into full bloom.

LE ROY.

A private account from Paris relates, that ſome apprehenſions had been entertained, that the King was endeavouring to quit his dominions! The ſudden departure of Monſieur may have led to this conjecture.

The leaders of the Revolution, imagining ſome grounds for this alarm, waited upon Mr Necker, and communicated their fears. It is ſaid, that the reaſoning of the miniſter was very convincing. And the affair here ended.

Should, however, the retreat of the king be hereafter neceſſary, it is thought Mr Necker is too deeply pledged to abide the conſequence, while the power of the State continues wreſted, as at preſent, from the proper ſource of authority!

MARQUIS DE ST HURUGE.

This Nobleman, who now diſtinguiſhes himſelf as leader of the *Café du Foi Politicians*, the would-be controulers of the National Aſſembly, ſome years ago poſſeſſed about a thouſand a year in Burgundy, and was celebrated for his hoſpitality, particularly to the Engliſh.

Poſſeſſed of a very turbulent ſpirit, he killed two people in duels; and happening to have a very pretty wife, the Marquis de Brieulle, Miniſter for the War Department, availed himſelf of theſe outrages againſt the laws of his country, baniſhed the poor Marquis, and took his wife into keeping.

St Huruge fled to England, where he lived for ſome time upon a ſcanty allowance from his wife; but this reſource failing him, his caſe was ſtated in the public prints, a ſubſcription opened at a banker's, and a conſiderable ſum of money obtained.

The extravagance of the Marquis ſoon diſſipated this, and the tumults in France happened at a fortunate moment for him, when he was become almoſt penyleſs.

He is of one of the firſt houſes in France, and his anceſtors have long diſtinguiſhed themſelves as brave and gallant ſoldiers.

France has given the ſignal, and all Europe are breaking their chains—at leaſt the fermentation is conſiderable in theſe parts. Moſt of the Swiſs are agitated by the ſame troubles which are deſtroying France.

At Berne, Fribourg, and Soleure, there are inſurrections which appear of a very ſerious nature. The loweſt of the citizens, who have hitherto been precluded from any advancement, exclaim ſtrongly againſt this injuſtice, and alſo againſt the excluſive privileges of the Nobles and Ariſtocratics; and they ſeem diſpoſed to ſupport their claims by force of arms, and to throw off the yoke which has been heavy on them ſo long.

[illegible] from Baſle of the 10th July, that the Jews of Alſace arrived there in numbers, [illegible] their all. They inhabited three villages, Hauſenheim, Haſeimkei, and Blackſeim, and have had the misfortune of ſeeing their habitations plundered and burnt to aſhes.

The popularity of M. Necker is on the decline with the people of France; they expected from him what man could not perform, and their expectations being deceived, they throw that blame on him which they ought to throw upon themſelves. By ſome means France muſt, if government is ever to be again reſtored in that diſtracted country, have money raiſed. The Miniſter conceives that forty-ſeven millions of pounds Sterling will be neceſſary, and propoſes a plan for raiſing that ſum, and for its diſcharge; but will any man who has travelled in, and who knows France, ſay, that it is even poſſible to raiſe additional taxes on the people of that country to defray the intereſt of ſo great a loan?

On Thurſday laſt, M. de la Fayette went to the [illegible] to preſent the officers of the Pariſian guard. He began with the grenadiers, and paſſing along the line, a company grounded their arms, not being diſpoſed to acknowledge and obey the Captain preſented to them. M. de la Fayette immediately ſaid, "Let thoſe who are not willing to obey, withdraw from the parade." Upon this ſeveral ſoldiers quitted the ranks, expecting to be followed by all the company. M. de la Fayette deſired thoſe who remained to recover their arms, which they did, and the fugitives returned, expreſſing the utmoſt indignation at their comrades for breaking their word. He then preſented the Lieutenant. A ſoldier cried out, that he was not worthy to fill the office. M. de la Fayette ordered the ſoldier to quit the ranks. He did not obey. The General ſaid with firmneſs, "I have ſerved a long time, and I ought to know what ſervice is; I will be obeyed." The ſoldier quitted the ranks. The officers then took the oaths, after its being declared that ſuch as were not reſolved to ſerve cheerfully, and do their duty like ſoldiers, were at liberty to withdraw. Seven or eight ſoldiers of the company above mentioned accordingly retired.

Extract of a letter from New York, July 4.

"The General Court of Maſſachuſetts is adjourned to January next. Both branches of the legiſlature, previous to their adjournment, took the oath preſcribed by law to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States.

"Among the articles of the new conſtitution, moſt intereſting to all who have commercial dealings with the United States, the following are to be particularly noticed:

"The Congreſs ſhall have a power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts, and exciſes, to pay debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts, and exciſes, ſhall be uniform through the United States.

"No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury, but in conſequence of an appropriation made by law; and a regular ſtatement and account of receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time.

"No State ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and repriſal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts: paſs any bill of attainder, *ex poſt facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

"All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this conſtitution, ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under this conſtitution as under the confederation.

"This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the judges in every State ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"The Senators and Repreſentatives, and the Members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral States, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport this conſtitution; but no religious teſt ſhall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public truſt under the United States."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 8.

"Nine convicts from the hulks at Langſton harbour, and ſixteen from the hulk lying off Weevil, attended by proper armed boats, were this day embarked on board his Majeſty's ſhip Guardian, bound to Port Jackſon, Botany Bay.

"The Guardian will ſail on Thurſday next, and is loaded with beds, clothing, and every other neceſſary which Commodore Phillips did not take out.

"The 25 convicts now embarked are all of them artificers, but chiefly houſe carpenters and blackſmiths.

"Eight ſuperintendents of convicts alſo take their paſſage in this ſhip; and, by the particular direction of Sir Joſeph Banks, the Guardian carries out a veſſel, properly glazed, to bring home curious plants from the New Settlement, on her return to Europe, for his Majeſty's garden at Kew.

"A botaniſt alſo takes his paſſage in this ſhip to collect every thing curious for the Royal garden.

"The diſcovery naval tranſport, Capt. Pennell, arrived on Sunday at Spithead with naval ſtores from Gibraltar, and is now performing quarantine at Motherbank."

ANECDOTES.

When the Duke of Hamilton, upon his travels, was admitted to the honour of kiſſing the Papal *toe*, an Engliſh gentleman ſeeing the ceremony, ran out of the Holy preſence with ſomewhat greater ſpeed than grace; and, upon being queſtioned about his rude behaviour, replied, that "he thought it high time to depart; for if a Duke was merely permitted to ſalute the Pontiff's *foot*, Heaven only knew what *he* muſt kiſs!"

Parſon Patten was ſo much averſe to the Athanaſian creed, that he never would read it. Archbiſhop Secker, having been informed of his recuſancy, ſent the Archdeacon *to aſk him his reaſon?* "I do not *believe* it," ſaid the Prieſt; "But your Metropolitan *does*," replied the Archdeacon. "It may be ſo," rejoined Mr Patten, "and he can well afford it. He believes at the rate of *ſeven thouſand pounds a-year*, and I only at that of *fifty!*"

PRICES OF STOCKS, SEPT. 11.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. red. —	India Stock, —
Ditto con. 80⅞ ⅜ 81.	Ditto Scrip. 6¾.
4 per cent. 1777, —	Ditto Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 121¼ a 120¾.	Ditto Bonds, 100 prem.
Bank Long. Ann. —	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, ¼ diſc.
Ditto 1778, for 30 years, —	Exchequer bills, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 16 l.
Ditto Old Ann. —	Iriſh Tickets, 6 l. 16 s.
New ditto, —	Tontine, —

EDINBURGH.

"Yeſterday, after a private conference with the Miniſters of Spain and England, the Port having agreed to renew her treaty with Sweden, will continue to pay the latter three millions of piaſtres ſo long as the preſent war laſts."

Extract of a letter from Rome, Aug. 14.

"The ſpirit of French patriotiſm has reached even to this capital. The French, of the order of the French Academy here, have put in their hats the national cockade, adopted in their country ever ſince the revolution of Paris. Cardinal Bernis has uſed his beſt endeavours to oppoſe this innovation, but without ſucceſs; and every one is at liberty to do, in this reſpect, as he pleaſes."

According to the laſt letters from Bruſſels, the ferment there is very great. A remarkable publication is much talked of, entitled, "A *Manifeſto* in behalf "of the Inhabitants of Bruſſels, addreſſed to the States of Hainault, Brabant, &c." It is a declaration of independence, written with that force and energy which uſually diſtinguiſh publications in favour of liberty. In this Manifeſto are recapitulated the acts which have annihilated the privileges of Brabant, &c. and it is pretended that the Court of Vienna has broken, by a continuation of theſe acts, the compact which binds the Brabantines to Joſeph II. and that of courſe they are reſtored to that natural liberty their anceſtors enjoyed under Arminius. In ſhort, this Manifeſto perſuades the inhabitants to throw off the yoke, and to form a free and independent conſtitution, and a league with France. A *ſpark* much ſmaller than this has kindled a great flame, even when the matter was not ſo *inflammable*.

On Wedneſday morning, the 9th curt. Mrs Farquharſon was ſafely delivered of a daughter, at Rynie.

Died here, on the 11th current, Mr James Boyd, Canongate Head.

Saturday morning, Lord Loughborough, with his nephew, Sir James Erſkine St Clair, croſſed the ferry at Leith, on a viſit to Sir James's eſtate at Dyſart.

Mr John Gray was elected on Saturday, Deacon of the Baxters, in oppoſition to Mr Samuel Sommerville, by a majority of five votes.

Saturday, the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after the uſual private and public trials:

From IRELAND.

Mr George Jeſſop,	*De diabete.*
Mr James Armſtrong,	*De tuenda nautarum ſanitate.*
Mr Montgomery Nixon,	*De hydrope anaſarca.*
Mr Thomas Harding,	*De pertuſſi.*

Of GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr George Dunbar,	*De ſcorbuto.*
Mr Samuel Addiſon,	*De rheumatiſmo acuto.*
Mr James Cugnoni,	*De typho.*
Mr Joſeph Mitchell,	*De hyſteria.*
Mr Nathan Drake,	*De ſomno.*
Mr Andrew Mitchell,	*De dyſenteria.*
Mr John Benjamin Jachmann,	*De natura cryſtallizationis*
Mr James Barter Mackittrick Adair,	*De hæmorrhœa petechiali.*

From the unuſual appearance of woodcocks at this ſeaſon of the year, it may be inſerted as an article of ſurpriſe, that on Saturday ſe'nnight, one of theſe birds was ſhot by General Lambton's game-keeper, on his eſtate at Tribly.

There is now building, at the yard of Mr Henry Greathead, boat-builder, South Shields, a boat, calculated for the preſervation of mens lives that may be wrecked by ſhips coming on ſhore on the Hurd, or ſtranded in gales of wind—a laudable exertion of the gentlemen of South Shields, in promoting a plan ſo neceſſary for the relief of thoſe that may be in that unhappy ſituation.

Saturday ſe'ennight the brig Wear, of Sunderland, in going to ſea, broke her warp: the ſea being ſtrong ſhe was waſhed on ſhore, and ſo much damaged in her bottom that ſhe ſunk. She has ſince been got up, but in a wrecked condition.

Laſt week as the John and Margaret was going out of Sunderland harbour, laden with bottles, ſhe got on ſhore near the temporary pier, by which accident her cargo was ſo much damaged, that ſhe was under the neceſſity of returning into port to load a freſh cargo.

Monday arrived at Hull, the Manchester, Sadler, with ſix ſail, being the laſt veſſel from the Greenland ſeas expected there this ſeaſon.

The Induſtry, Suſſer, of Newcaſtle, is arrived from the Iceland Fiſhery, with cod fiſh cured, cod oil, and cod ſounds.

DUBLIN CASTLE, *Sept. 9. 1789.*

His Majeſty's Royal Letters have been received, granting the dignity of a Baron of this kingdom to the following gentlemen, and the reſpective heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, by the names, ſtiles, and titles under-mentioned; and Letters Patent are preparing to be paſſed under the Great Seal of this kingdom accordingly, viz.

The Right Hon. Hugh Carleton, Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, Baron Carleton, of Anner, in the county of Tipperary.

The Right Hon. William Eden, Baron Auckland.

The Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, Baron Mountjoy, of Mountjoy, in the county of Tyrone.

The Right Hon. Robert Stewart, Baron Londonderry.

Sir John Browne, Bart. Baron Kilmaine, of the Neale, in the county of Mayo.

Sir Nicholas Lawleſs, Bart. Baron of Cloncurry, in the county of Kildare.

Henry Gore, Eſq; Baron Annaly, of Tenelick, in the county of Longford.

Sir Sampſon Eardley, Bart. Baron Eardley, of Spalding.

RICHMOND RACES.

Tueſday, September 8. 50 l. weight for age, was won by

The Duke of Norfolk's grey horſe,	1 1
Mr Burdon's bay filly, fell the 1ſt heat,	diſt.

Wedneſday, 100 guineas, for 5 year old mares, was won by Sir John Webb's Mary Ann, beating three others.

Same day, the cup, weight for age, was won by

The Prince of Wales's Tiffer,	3
Duke of Norfolk's Dubleſſer,	2
Mr Wetherell's Windleſtone,	3
Mr Hamilton's Star,	dr.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

		THER.	BAR.
Saturday,	*Sept.* 12. 8 P. M.	54	29.87
Sunday,	13. 8 A. M.	61	29.67
	8 P. M.	54	29.58
Monday,	14. 8 A. M.	50	29.50

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 25. Patience, Cairns, from Dundee for Memel, ballaſt.
25. Hope, Maven, from St Peterſburgh for Dundee, flax.
Ceres, Booth, from Aberdeen for Dantzick, ballaſt.
Jean and Mary, Watſon, from Alloa for Memel, ditto.
Margarets, Turnbull, from St Peterſburgh for Leith, ſundries.
27. Grafton, Adams, from Dundee for St Peterſburgh.
John, Wrongham, from St Peterſburgh for Dundee, flax.
Victory, Duncan, from Dyſart for Riga, ballaſt.
[illegible]
Happy Janet, Neilſon, from Narva for Leith, timber.
28. Archibald, Allan, from Grangemouth for St Peterſburgh, ballaſt.
Eliſabeth, Cuming, from Havre-de-grace for Baltic, do.
Chriſtian, Roxburgh, from St Peterſburgh for Leith.
29. Mariana, Machab, from ditto for Greenock, ſtaves.

P. St. All the homeward-bound veſſels lying here from the 26th inſt. ſailed this morning with a fair wind, but has ſince ſhifted to the northward; therefore, we are apprehenſive, if it blows a little freſher, they will be forced to return being ſtill in ſight of Cronburgh.

ELSINORE, Auguſt 29. 1789.

Wind Northerly. WOOD & HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Sept. 9. Jeany, Barn, from Memel, with timber.
11. London, M'Iver, from London, with goods.
13. M'Duff, Gill, from Inverneſs, with grain.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Sept. 12. Mally Leighton, Bryce, from Montroſe, goods.
14. Elizabeth, Carnegie, from Chriſtianſound, goods.
Good Intent, Mairns, from Moldo, tar.
James, Farquhar, from Newcaſtle, goods.
Providence, Roſs, from Glaſgow, goods.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Remain in Stromneſs Harbour,

Aug. 26. Prince of Wales of Campbeltown, Moor, from Gottenburgh, for Newry, iron and deals.
Rachael of Carron, Higgans, from Berwick, for Lochbroom, oat meal.
Fame of Carron, Johnſton, from Hull, for Lochmaddie.
Lady Eleanora of Carron, Watſon, from South Uiſt, for Leith, kelp.
Peggy of and for Montroſe, Reid, from Eaſdale, ſlates.
Alexander of and for Polton, Begland, from St Peterſburgh, hemp and flax.
Rachael of Whitby, Welſh, from St Peterſburgh, for Liverpool, iron, tallow, and deals.
George Dempſter of and from Leith, Kerr, for the herring fiſhing.
Concord of Aberdeen, Blews, from Gottenburgh, for Barcelona, iron, &c.

STOLEN or STRAYED,

From the Candlemaker Row, on Wedneſday morning laſt,

A TARRIER DOG,

Marked as follows:

A black back, except a few white hairs upon it; his two fore-feet were white; his hind-legs brown, and a brown ſpeck above each eye; and anſwers to the name of HERO.

Whoever will bring him to the printer of this paper, will have a handſome reward. If found in any perſon's poſſeſſion, after this advertiſement, they will be proſecuted to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

TO BE SOLD DIRECTLY,

A Very fine MILK ASS, colted the 4th inſt.—Apply to James Fiſher, ſtabler, Graſs-market, Edinburgh.

MAHOGANY.

To be SOLD on Friday the 18th inſt. at the cellars of HAMILTON, GARDEN, and Co. in Greenock,

ABOUT 12000 feet MAHOGANY, of excellent quality and ſize. For the convenience of purchaſers, it will be put up in lots of five, ſix, ſeven, or eight thouſand [illegible]

SEPT. 7. 1789.

FORFARSHIRE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of John Crockatt, vintner in Cupar Angus, upon Thurſday the 24th day of September 1789, betwixt the hours of twelve noon and two afternoon,

THE Farm of DYKEHEAD of CRAIGIES, lying in the barony of Craigies, pariſh of Glenilla, and ſhire of Forfar, containing above 120 Scots acres, almoſt all arable land, divided into four incloſures, and enjoying the privileges of paſturage and commonty on the adjoining hill of Knaptannity and Whitehill, and of peat, turf, and other fuel, in the moſſes and hill of Kilry.

There is a good ſteading on the farm, built within theſe five or ſix years; and as it is at preſent let at only 32l. it will admit of a conſiderable increaſe of rent. It is agreeably ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the water of Iſla, which forms the boundary of one of the fields at the Reeky Linn, a famous fall of 80 feet. It is about two miles diſtant from Alyth, ten from Forfar, eight from Cupar Angus, and fifteen from Dundee.

The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of 20l. Scots of feu-duty; the other public burdens are ſmall, and the teinds are valued.

The tenants will ſhow the farm; and for further information, application may be made to David Thomſon, writer to the ſignet, South St David's Street, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds; and copies of the inventory of titles, and of the articles of roup, are lodged in the hands of Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE CREDITORS of the late WILLIAM DRYSDALE merchant in Leith, and of DAVID DRYSDALE his ſon, are requeſted to meet in John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 21ſt of September current, at twelve o'clock, when a ſtate of their affairs will be laid before them. And any Creditors who have not hitherto given in notes of their debts will pleaſe immediately to lodge them with John Syme writer in Edinburgh.

ADDITIONAL LIST.

GAME DUTY, COUNTY OF MID LOTHIAN.

LIST of Game Certificates, at Two Guineas each, iſſued by the Sheriff-clerk of the county of Mid-Lothian ſince the 13th of Auguſt 1789.

A

Anderſon, Francis, Eſq. of George Street
Anderſon, Mr Peter, Currie
Anderſon, Mr John, at Hatton

B

Bell, Mr William, junior, merchant, Leith
Bartlet, Capt. F. B. D. of Drummikill
Borthwick, John, Eſq. of Crookſton
Beveridge, William, Eſq. writer to the ſignet
Belford, Captain William, 57th regiment
Bowes, the Right Hon. George, Edinburgh
Baird, Mr James, Exchequer

C

Crawford. Captain Charles, Queen's Dragoon Guards
Craigie, Robert, Eſq. advocate
Clerk, Sir John, of Pennycuick, Bart.
Charteris, Henry William, Eſq. Bruntſland
Cochran, Major Spencer, of the Eaſt India Company

D

Dupuis, Capt. Richard, of the Queen's Dragoon Guards
Dick, Sir William, of Preſtonfield
Dundas, Robert, Eſq. his Majeſty's Solicitor General
Douglas, Archibald, Eſq. Edinburgh, late pupil of Mr Braidwood
Dick, John, Eſq. Saliſbury Green

E

Evatt, Capt. Henry, Queen's Dragoon Guards

F

Fenwick, the Rev. Mr Robert, Leith
Fairfax, Capt. of his Majeſty Navy, Burntiſland
Forbes, the Right Hon. Andrew, Edinburgh
Farquharſon, Francis, Eſq. of Haughton

G

Gloag, Mr Thomas, writer, Edinburgh

H

Hay, Capt. Thomas, late 93d regiment
Hay, Major George, Inverelk
Hope, Sir Archibald, of Craighall, Bart.
Hume, James, Eſq. of St Catharine's
Haugh, Capt. James, 35th regiment
Haggart, Mr William, junior, merchant, Leith
Hunter, Mr David, Polton
Hepburn, Colonel R. Edinburgh

I

Innes, Gilbert, Eſq. of Stow
Inglis, Adam, Eſq. younger, of Cramond
Jamiſon, Mr John, junior, Leith
Jackſon, Mr J. Edinburgh
Jamieſon, Mr William, writer, Edinburgh,
Inglis, William, Eſq. writer to the ſignet
Keith, William, Eſq. accountant, Edinburgh
Keir, James, Eſq. of Blackſhiels, Woodburn

L

Lauder, Mr Colin, ſurgeon, Prince's Street

M

Miller, Alexander, Eſq. of Dalnairn
M'Dougall, Mr John, Edinburgh
M'Kenzie, Henry, Eſq. Exchequer
Maitland, Mr John, Leith Walk
M'Niel, Hamilton Rodger, of Raploch
Morton, the Right Hon. George Earl of
Maitland, Charles Alexander, Eſq. of Cliftonhall
M'Keller, Mr John, at Calder
More, Thomas, Eſq. Warriſton
Montgomery, Alexander, Eſq. Drummore
M'Fadzeon, Mr Gavin, Leith
Moyes, Lieut. David, of the Navy, at Newbigging
Mitchelſon, Samuel, Eſq. of Clermiſton
Mundel, Alexander, Eſq. Edinburgh

N

Neil, Mr James, Edinburgh

O

Oliphant, William, Eſq. Leith

P

Paterſon, George, Eſq. in the Queen's Dragoon Guards.

Q

Queir, George, Eſq; 35th Regiment

R

Ramſay, the Honourable James, Dalhouſie
Reid, Mr James, Hormiſton
Ramſay, Lieutenant David, Muſſelburgh
Richmond, Mr James, Edinburgh
Ramſay, George, Eſq. of Whitehill
Rocheid, James, Eſq. of Inverleith
Ramſay, Mr Peter, Warriſton
Rait, John, Eſq. of the Excife-office

S

Simpſon, Wallace, Eſq. of Inverighty
Sivewright, Thomas, Eſq. of Southouſe
Stawell, the Honourable Lord Henry, Edinburgh
Shaw, Captain, 35th Regiment
Sommervell, the Right Honourable Lord
Stewart, Peter, Eſq. Coloncey
Stewart, Mr Robert, Edinburgh
Sharp, Mr F. Edinburgh

T

Tod, Archibald, Eſq. writer to the ſignet
Tod, Thomas, Eſq writer to the ſignet
Taylor, John, Eſq. writer to the ſignet
Thomſon, Mr John, Burnhouſe

W

Web, Philip, Eſq. in the Queen's Dragoon Guards.
Wright, Alexander, Eſq. writer to the ſignet
Williamſon, Mr James, Edinburgh
Wrotteſly, Sir John, Bart. 35th Regiment
Wood, Mr John, Edinburgh
Williſon, George, Eſq. George Street
Wauchope, John, Eſq. of Edmonſtone

Gamekeepers, at Half a Guinea each.

A

Armſtrong, Chriſtopher, gamekeeper to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh

B

Brown, Alexander, gamekeeper to Alexander Charles Maitland of Cliftonhall

D

Dick, James, ſervant and gamekeeper to Robert Clark, Eſq. of Maviſbank

F

Fitch, Alexander, gamekeeper to William Fowles of Woodhall

M

Murray, William, gamekeeper to James Calderwood Durham of Polton

R

Raeburn, Peter, gamekeeper to Charles Watſon of Saughton

S

Stewart, Walter, gamekeeper to William Davidſon, Eſq.

The foregoing is a true liſt of all the certificates iſſued by the ſheriff-clerk, betwixt the 13th day of Auguſt, and 8th day of Septemper 1789 inclusive, as witneſs my hand, at Edinburgh, this ninth day of September 1789.

(Signed) WM. LOCKHART, Depute.

By order of the Commiſſioners for managing the Stamp Duties.

JOHN BRETTELL, Sec.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of Robert Young vintner in Forfar, upon Saturday the 19th September 1789, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE Lands of BALBENNIE, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Aberlemno, and ſheriffdom of Forfar.

For particulars, apply to Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or to Mr Proctor, Glammis Caſtle, by Dundee.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of David Methven, vintner in Cupar, upon Thurſday the 17th September curt. betwixt the hours of twelve and one, and to be entered at the upſet-price of Three Thouſand Pounds Sterling,

THE LANDS of NORTHER CALLINGE, with the Teinds, lying in the pariſh of Ceres, and county of Fife, conſiſting of about 227 Scots acres, holding feu of the Honourable John Hope of Craighall, for payment of about 46 l. Sterling yearly, in full of all cefs and parochial burdens whatever.

The lands lie in a country abounding with coal and lime, within two miles of Cupar, the county-town, and four miles of the ſouth coaſt of Fife, are all arable, of a good quality, and in a high ſtate of cultivation. About 80 acres are already incloſed and ſubdivided. And the whole, except about 29 acres, are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and may be entered to at Martinmas firſt.

There are on the lands a good farm-houſe and offices, a pigeon-houſe, and a large garden well ſtored with fruit-trees, and above four acres of plantations, made about twenty years ago, in a very thriving condition, adjoining to the farm-ſteading.

Robert Chriſtie, the proprietor, at Callinge, will ſhow the lands; and a plan thereof, with the title-deeds and the articles and condition of roup will be ſeen in the hands of Henry Walker writer in Cupar.

HOUSE AND LANDS IN EAST-LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD.

To be Sold,

THE Houſe and Lands of ROCKVILLE.

The houſe ſtands in a moſt beautiful ſituation, and the lands lie in one of the richeſt ſpots of Eaſt-Lothian. The extent of them are about 242 Scots acres, all of which are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, excepting about 94 acres under kaſt. The houſe is ſurrounded with a lawn and ſhrubbery, laid out in a manner ſo as to render it a delightful reſidence. There is a good bowling-green, and a pretty piece of water well ſtocked with tench, &c. within the pleaſure grounds. The houſe was built by the proprietor, and has been poſſeſſed about 15 years. It is ſubſtantially and well built, and the wright-work well executed, and the whole fitted up in a complete manner. It is allowed to be built on one of the beſt plans of any houſe of its dimenſions. It is 72 feet in front by 37 over walls. It conſiſts of a complete under-ſtory, in which there is a kitchen 27 feet by 20, and an adjoining ſcullery, with a water-pipe, which furniſhes the houſe with fine ſoft water; a ſervants hall, houſe-keeper's room, and place adjoining, fitted up for keeping linens; a laundry fitted up for the maid ſervants; a wine-cellar; milk-houſe; a hot bath and water cloſet in one apartment; with a ſmall beer cellar, two other cellars, coal-houſe, aſh-houſe, &c. adjoining to the houſe. In an addition lately built and finiſhed, which connects with the houſe, there is a ſmall neat room for a ſecond table, and another for a lady's-maid, with a good pantry and cellar adjoining to it. Ground-floor contains large bed-room, and a room for a ſtudy or breakfaſting-room adjoining to it. Theſe rooms are all 14 feet high, and enter from a hall or ſaloon. The lodging ſtory conſiſts of five large bed-rooms, with cloſets and a dreſſing to the principal bed-room, which is 27 by 20, and 12 feet high. The attic ſtory contains four large bed-rooms, and one ſmaller one, and a large garret of 27 by 20, above which there is good accommodation for keeping fruit. The houſe is perfectly dry and well aired, in ſo much, that from the ſunk ſtory, Edinburgh, and a great many diſtant proſpects, are ſeen. At a little diſtance from the houſe there are offices containing ſtabling for 12 horſes; a coach-houſe which will hold three carriages; hen-houſe, ſmall pigeon-houſe, poultry-yard, with places for feeding all kinds of poultry, hogs, &c. There are alſo apartments adjoining to the ſtables for grooms to ſleep in. There is a pump-well to ſerve theſe offices. At a convenient diſtance, and well ſupplied with ſoft water, there is a commodious brew-houſe, well fitted up with brewing-utenſils; alſo a waſh-houſe, waſhing-green, and drying-houſe. The farm offices are roomy and convenient—a large granary, a ſmaller one, with ſuitable barns, and every accommodation neceſſary for a farm. There is alſo a large well ſtocked pigeon-houſe, which produces more than any family can conſume. There is a large Shade fitted up in one of the paſtures for keeping cows and young horſes, and which alſo contains a convenient place for feeding ſheep on turnip and hay in hard weather under a ſhade. The garden conſiſts of four Scots acres within the walls, well ſtocked with all the beſt fruit-trees in preſent bearing. It is a remarkably fine ſoil for fruit, and is one of the earlieſt gardens in Scotland. The eaſt, weſt, and north walls on the out-ſide, are alſo covered with fruit trees, all of which bear fruit. For theſe many years paſt, after ſerving a large family completely, ſomething conſiderable has been received for fruit going to market. As the houſes, offices, gardens, and pleaſure-grounds are all in good order, they are at preſent fit for the accommodation of any genteel family.

The grounds are well cultivated, and greatly improved—They have at preſent a good crop on them. The paſtures are very old, and famous for producing fine mutton, being an excellent ſheep paſture.

The houſe, gardens, &c. may be ſeen at any time, by calling at the houſe; and the grounds will be ſhewn by the overſeer at the farm—Diſtance from Edinburgh 20 meaſured miles, the roads good; from North Berwick three, from Haddington ſix miles—Good markets for butcher meat and fiſh at both the above places.

The houſe is completely furniſhed in a plain genteel manner. The purchaſer may have the whole or part of the furniture at an appraiſement. For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor at Rockville, who will treat with any intended purchaſer for a private ſale of the whole premiſes. A purchaſer may enter into poſſeſſion at Whitſunday next, or ſooner if required. If not ſold by private ſale, due notice will be given hereafter of the time and place of ſale.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by roup, in the houſe of Andrew Duff, vintner at Inver, near Dunkeld, upon Thurſday the 17th September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BALNAVERT, lying within the pariſh of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth. 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.

The lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of an extenſive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the river Tay. There is an extenſive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and ſheep, belonging to theſe lands, which lie in the heart of a pleaſant, warm, and populous country, the ſoil inferior in quality to none in that country. The manſion-houſe is at preſent converted into an inn, and affords much ſatisfaction to travellers.

There is alſo upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural ſtate, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late meaſurement, conſiſts of about 511 acres of arable, meadow and paſture ground, excluſive of the extenſive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Athol; and the preſent free rent is about 174 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will ſhow the rental, meaſurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will ſhow the grounds.

GAME.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen of the ASSOCIATION for the Preſervation of GAME, and proſecution of Poachers, within this County, viz.

The Duke of Buccleugh,
The Marquis of Lothian,
The Earl of Dalhouſie,
The Earl of Lauderdale,
The Earl of Wemyſs,
Lord Somerville,
Lord Henderland,
Sir Archibald Hope of Pinkie, Bart.
Sir William Auguſtus Cunningham of Livingſton, Bart.
Sir John Clark of Pennycuik, Bart.
Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Bart.
Sir Alexander Gilmour of Craigmiller, Bart.
Henry Dundas, Eſq. of Melville,
Robert Dundas, Eſq. Solicitor General,
Robert Hepburn, Eſq. of Clerkington,
William Ramſay, Eſq. of Barnton,
Thomas Trotter, Eſq. of Mortonhall,
John Wauchope, Eſq. of Edmondſton,
Andrew wauchope, Eſq. of Niddery,
Walter Brown, Eſq. of Currie.
James Dewar, Eſq. of Vogrie,
James Rochead, Eſq. of Inverlieth,
John Scott, Eſq. of Malleny,
John Chriſtie, Eſq. of Baberton,
Samuel Mitchelſon, Eſq. of Clermiſton,
Colonel Dalrymple of Fordale,
Charles Watſon, Eſq. of Sauchton,
William Davidſon, Eſq. of Muirhouſe,
John Davie, Eſq. of Gavieſide,
Alexander Keith, Eſq. of Ravelſton,
Gilbert Innes, Eſq. of Stow,
Major Ramſay of Whitehill,
Robert Baird, Eſq. of Newbyth,
James Gilleſpie, Eſq; of Spylaw,
Dr Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart,
James Newbigging, Eſq. of Whitehouſe,
John Inglis, Eſq. of Redhall,
George Smeitton, Eſq. of Bellmont,
Robert Trotter, Eſq. of Caſtlelaw,
William Charles Little, Eſq. of Libberton,
Thomas Craig, Eſq. of Riccarton,
Alexander Boſwell of Blackadder, Eſq.

Having conſidered that ſeveral unqualified perſons, by taking out ſtamped certificates to kill Game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds, without the permiſſion of the proprietors—the Aſſociation, therefore, empower William Scott, procurator fiſcal of this county, to proſecute all ſuch perſons who have ſo treſpaſſed in time paſt, or who may do it in time coming.

And whereas an improper uſe has been made of indulgencies given by the members of this Aſſociation to unqualified perſons and others, to hunt on their grounds, theſe are therefore intimating, That all indulgencies, whether verbal or in writing, granted previous hereto, are hereby recalled; and that if any perſon whatever ſhall preſume, in time coming, to hunt on their grounds, without firſt applying for and obtaining for an order writing from the proprietor, every perſon ſo tranſgreſſing will be proſecuted according to law.

As alſo the ſaid Aſſociation conſidering, that the ſtealing of dogs of ſome has the practiſe of ſhooting, or otherwiſe deſtroying pigeons; it is therefore reſolved, That all tranſgreſſors, in either of theſe particulars, ſhall likewiſe be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of law, at the expence of the Aſſociation.

Whoever will give ſuch information to the Procurator-Fiſcal, as ſhall lead to a diſcovery of offenders in the premiſſes, will receive from him a REWARD of TWO GUINEAS upon conviction of each offender, and the informer's name, if required, ſhall be concealed.

N. B. The ſums which have been contributed by thoſe who have or may join this Aſſociation, are not to be conſidered as an annual aſſeſſment; and no new ſubſcription will be required, until the ſums ſubſcribed are exhauſted on neceſſary charges attending the proſecution of delinquents, &c. of which an account is to be kept by the Procurator-Fiſcal, ſubject to the approbation and controul of a Committee of ſubſcribers.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

To be Sold by public roup, betwixt and Whitſunday next,

THE Lands and Houſe of DARDICOTE, lying in the pariſh of Garvock, and county of Kincardine. Alſo the Lands of COMMIESTOWN, lying in the pariſh of Ecclesgreig, both the property of the late James Scott, Eſq. of Commieſtown. The day of ſale, and other particulars, to be afterwards publiſhed.

The tenants upon the different eſtates will ſhow the grounds; and perſons wiſhing for further information, may apply to Thomas Renny, writer to the ſignet, or to William Baillie, writer in Montroſe.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern, Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 16th of September curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Twenty-four Shilling and Eight Penny Land of ARTHURLIE, and HOGER-GLEN, being a part of the Five Merk Land of Arthurlie; and the Thirteen Shilling Land of old extent of Arthurlie, called the WRAES. Theſe lands conſiſt of 196 Scotch acres, are all ſufficiently incloſed with ſtone dykes, or ditch and hedge. The hedges are in a thriving condition, and the land are divided into thirty incloſures. The preſent free rents valuing what is in the proprietor's own poſſeſſion at a moderate rate, and including 8 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling of feu-duties) is about 200 l. Sterling; but, as the leaſes of the farms of Springhill and Wraes will expire in a few years, a very conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected from them, as well as from the other lands, at the expiration of the leaſes.

Upon the lands of Arthurlie there is a good manſion-houſe, conſiſting of a dining room, ſtudy, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and ſeparate apartments for ſervants, with a number of other conveniencies, and a garden well ſtocked with fruit trees, and incloſed with a high ſtone wall.

On the lands of Springhill or Hogerglen, there is a commodious houſe, conſiſting of a dining-room, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniencies; and being ſituated on an eminence, commands a view of the city of Glaſgow, and country adjacent. The offices conſiſt of a good ſtable, byre, barn, brew-houſe, &c. all lately built, and ſlated in a moſt ſufficient manner.

There is on the premiſſes a good quantity of old timber beſides ſeveral young plantations, from eight to fifteen years old, all in a thriving condition.

Theſe lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty, lie within the pariſh of Neilſton, and ſhire of Renfrew, ſix miles diſtant from Glaſgow, three from Paiſley, and one from Neilſton. The poſt to and from Glaſgow paſſes by the foot of the avenue every day.

Theſe ſubjects lie in a populous neighbourhood, where there are ten bleachfields and printfields, beſides cotton mills; and there are plenty of coal and lime within a mile's diſtance of the lands.

There is a good Manſion-houſe on both the lands of Arthurlie and Springhill, with about 100 acres of ground adjoining to each of them; and theſe lands will be expoſed to ſale either together or ſeparately as purchaſers incline.

The title-deeds, with a rental and plan of the lands, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Buchanan writer in Glaſgow; to whom, or to the proprietor at Arthurlie, any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply; and a copy of the rental, inventary of the writings and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the ſignet.

N. B. If agreeable to a purchaſer, a conſiderable part of the money may lie in his hands.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh, September* 8. 1789.

BY an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled "An Act for repealing the duties on Tobacco and Snuff, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof,"—it is amongſt other things enacted, "That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of, and dealer and dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall, on or before the 30th day of September 1789, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, upon oath, according to the beſt of his, her, or their knowledge and belief, at the Office of Exciſe within the compaſs or limits whereof his, her, or their reſpective houſes, warehouſes, workhouſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places by him, her, or them made uſe of, for the manufacturing, keeping, or ſelling tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, or ſnuff, reſpectively, ſhall be ſituate, a juſt, true, and particular account in writing, of the weight of the ſeveral quantities of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco-ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, reſpectively, which ſhall, on the ſaid 30th day of September 1789, be in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, ſpecifying in ſuch account how much thereof is un manufactured tobacco, how much thereof ſhort cut tobacco, how much thereof ſhag tobacco, how much thereof roll tobacco completely manufactured, how much thereof carrot tobacco completely manufactured, how much thereof tobacco ſtalks, how much thereof Spaniſh, how much thereof returns of tobacco, how much thereof tobacco ſtalk flour, how much thereof Britiſh Rappee ſnuff, how much thereof Scotch ſnuff, how much thereof brown Scotch ſnuff, and how much thereof foreign ſnuff, on pain of forfeiting, for every neglect to deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, ſuch account, all ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalk, flour and ſnuff, reſpectively, whereof no ſuch account ſhall be ſo delivered, together with the hogſheads, caſks, and packages reſpectively, containing the ſame reſpectively; and ſuch tobacco, tobacco-ſtalks Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff, hogſheads, casks and packages reſpectively ſhall and may be ſeized, by any officer or officers of Exciſe.—That all and every manufacturer and manufacturers of tobacco or ſnuff, ſhall, on or before the ſaid 30th of September 1789, deliver or cauſe to be delivered upon oath, according to the beſt of his, her, and their knowledge and belief, at the Office of Exciſe, within the compaſs or limits whereof, his, her, or their reſpective houſes, warehouſes, work-houſes, ſhops, rooms, cellars, vaults, and other places reſpectively, by him, her, or them, made uſe of for the manufacturing or keeping tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or ſnuff work, in operation, ſhall be ſituate, a juſt true and particular account in writing, of the weight of the ſeveral quantities of tobacco when put in operation for ſhort cut tobacco, ſhag tobacco, roll tobacco and carrot tobacco reſpectively; of the weight of the ſeveral quantities of tobacco ſtalks, when put in operation for Spaniſh and tobacco ſtalk flour reſpectively; and of the weight of the ſeveral quantities of tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and returns of tobacco when put in operation for Britiſh rappee ſnuff, Scotch ſnuff, and brown Scotch ſnuff reſpectively, which ſhall, on the ſaid 30th day of September 1789, be in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion; and in ſuch account, ſhall ſpecify the number of his, her, or their rolls and carrots of tobacco reſpectively, on pain of forfeiting for every neglect or refuſal to deliver or cauſe to be delivered ſuch account, all the tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and ſnuff work reſpectively, in operation in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, and whereof no ſuch account ſhall be delivered, together with the hogſheads, caſks, and packages whatſoever, containing the ſame reſpectively; and ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, and ſnuff work, hogſheads, caſks, and packages reſpectively, ſhall, and may be ſeized by any Officer or Officers of Exciſe.——And alſo, That all tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff, which ſhall, on the ſaid 30th day of September 1789, or within ten days then next following, be found in the cuſtody or poſſeſſion of any manufacturer or manufacturers of, or dealer or dealers in, tobacco or ſnuff; and for or in reſpect whereof, he, ſhe, or they ſhall not have ſufficient credit on the Cuſtomhouſe books, or in default thereof, ſhall not make ſufficient proof, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid reſpective Commiſſioners of Exciſe, that he, ſhe, or they bought the ſame in the fair way of trade, from ſome perſon or perſons, who was, or were openly known and reputed to be a regular dealer or regular dealers in tobacco or ſnuff, together with the hogſheads, caſks, and packages whatſoever containing ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks Spaniſh, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, and ſnuff reſpectively, ſhall be forfeited; and ſuch tobacco, tobacco ſtalks for tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff work, tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff, hogſheads, caſks, and packages reſpectively, ſhall and may be ſeized by any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe."

By the ſaid act, it is alſo declared and enacted, "That all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall manufacture tobacco, tobacco ſtalks, or returns of tobacco, or who ſhall manufacture or flatten any tobacco ſtalks, or cut any tobacco ſtalks into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in tobacco; and that all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall ſell any tobacco ſtalk flour, ſnuff-work, or ſnuff, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a dealer or dealers in ſnuff, within the meaning of that act.—Alſo, That all thumb cut, black leaf lug, and twiſt or pig-tail tobacco, ſhall be deemed and taken to be roll tobacco within the meaning of that act: That all tobacco ſmalls ſifted from ſhort cut tobacco, and ſhag tobacco, and all returns of Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be returns of tobacco: That all ſand ſifted from tobacco ſmalls ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſand: That all tobacco ſtalks flattened and cut into what is commonly called Spaniſh, ſhall be deemed and taken to be Spaniſh: That all tobacco ſtalks ſtripped or taken from the leaf ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalks: and that all tobacco ſtalks prepared or laid down for being manufactured or made into tobacco ſtalk flour, ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco ſtalk flour, within the meaning of that act."

The COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE think it proper to give public notice of the foregoing clauſes of this Act of Parliament, that none may pretend ignorance thereof, and that all concerned may duly comply with the ſeveral regulations and proviſions therein contained.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMSON, } Secretaries.
ADAM PEARSON, }

Sale of Lands in the County of Aberdeen.

To be Sold by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Eſtate of BREDA, lying in the pariſh of Alford, and county of Aberdeen, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth banks of the river Don, conſiſting of about 540 acres of arable land of a good quality, and 980 of paſture or hill ground, above eighty acres of which is haugh ground, and about 290 acres of thriving planting.—There is abundance of game in the adjacent hills, and the woods are frequented by wild deer. The proprietor is intitled to vote for a member of Parliament.——ALSO,

The Lands and Eſtate of TILLYMORGAN, lying in the pariſh of Culſalmond, and county aforeſaid, conſiſting of about 638 acres of arable, and 639 acres of hill ground, and well accommodated with moſs and ſheep paſture.

Further particulars relative to theſe eſtates will be ſeen in the Aberdeen Journal; and offers may be made to John Ramſay, Eſq; of Barra; Alexander Duthie, Eſq; of Ruthrieſton; or Mr Carnegie, Town-clerk of Aberdeen; or to Hugh Hutcheon, Advocate there, who will ſhow the rentals, plans, and title-deeds.

N. B. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands for ſeveral years.

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